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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20050089245 A1

AB: The invention relates to a method of analyzing an object data set which comprises points in a multi-dimensional space and in which a tubular structure occurs, said method comprising the following steps:

- a) choosing a starting position in or near the tubular structure;
- b) deriving a cutting plane through the tubular structure at the starting position,
- c) determining a number of points forming part of the surface of the tubular structure in the vicinity of the starting position, and
- d) calculating a gradient to the surface for each of said points.

The method also comprises the characterizing steps of:

- e) determining for each point a vector from the center of the tubular structure to said point;
- f) determining the angle between said vector and the gradient at said point;
- g) adding said point to a selection of points if said angle is equal to or smaller than a predetermined ceiling value;
- h) using said selection of points to calculate an orientation for the cutting plane such that the direction thereof is as parallel as possible to the longitudinal axis of the tubular structure at the starting position, and
- i) repeating the steps a) through h) for a new starting position along the tubular structure if necessary.

The invention also relates to a computer program for carrying out the method according to the invention.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw Des
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☒ 2. Document ID: US 20040099644 A1

AB: The present invention provides a system and method for conditioning the surface and subsurface of a tubular whereby stress risers and crevices are avoided during subsequent working of the tubular. In a preferred embodiment, the invention may be readily utilized to modify a continuous tubular manufacturing operation wherein a laser beam welder is utilized for welding the seam of the tubular as the tubular is moved with respect to the laser beam welder thereby producing an elongate bead. A TIG welder is provided downstream of the laser beam welder with respect to the direction of movement of the tubular to thereby remelt the crown portion of the elongate bead thereby causing the crown portion to flatten radially and spread out along the surface of the tubular. Because the forces produced by working the hard weld nugget are spread over a wider area, the conditioned weld may now be worked into the wall of the tubular utilizing standard working techniques without loss of tubular wall diameter or producing folded over portions that are more susceptible to metal fatigue.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20040011141 A1

AB: A method of and system for analyzing the mass flow rate of a fluid flowing in a conduit wherein ultrasonic energy is transmitted along multiple v paths in multiple parallel quadrature planes through the fluid, the transit time of the ultrasonic energy through the fluid with and against the flow direction of the fluid is measured, and the flow velocity of the fluid in each quadrature plane is calculated based on the transit time in each quadrature plane. The density of the fluid in each quadrature plane is then determined and quadrature integration of the product of the fluid density and fluid velocity in each quadrature plane is performed to calculate the total mass flow rate of the fluid more accurately by eliminating errors associated with assuming that the density of the fluid in the conduit is uniform.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20030205064 A1

AB: A starting material for producing optical fibers contains metal halides. The refractive index of the optical fiber formed from the starting material is predeterminable by adjusting a partial pressure ratio of a halogen-containing gas mixture. The starting material is produced by mixing halogenated gases into a gas mixture with the desired partial pressure ratio, causing a chemical reaction at a first temperature of the gas mixture with at least metal to form a reaction product, the first temperature being higher than the melting temperature of the reaction product and cooling the reaction product to a second temperature that is below the melting temperature.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	RWMC	Draw Des
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 20030183306 A1

AB: A new class of light or reactive elements and monophase .alpha.'-matrix magnesium- and aluminum-based alloys with superior engineering properties, for the latter being based on a homogeneous solute distribution or a corrosion-resistant and metallic shiny surface withstanding aqueous and saline environments and resulting from the control during synthesis of atomic structure over microstructure to net shape of the final product, said .alpha.'-matrix being retained upon conversion into a cast or wrought form. The manufacture of the materials relies on the control of deposition temperature and in-vacuum consolidation during vapor deposition, on maximized heat transfer or casting pressure during all-liquid processing and on controlled friction and shock power during solid state alloying using a mechanical milling technique. The alloy synthesis is followed by extrusion, rolling, forging, drawing and superplastic forming for which the conditions of mechanical working, thermal exposure and time to transfer corresponding metastable .alpha.'-matrix phases and microstructure into product form depend on thermal stability and transformation behavior at higher temperatures of said light alloy as well as on the defects inherent to a specific alloy synthesis employed. Alloying additions to the resulting .alpha.'-monophase matrix include 0.1 to 40 wt. % metalloids or light rare earth or early transition or simple or heavy rare earth metals or a combination thereof. The eventually more complex light alloys are designed to retain the low density and to improve damage tolerance of corresponding base metals and may include an artificial aging upon thermomechanical processing with or without solid solution heat and quench and annealing treatment for a controlled volume fraction and size of solid state precipitates to reinforce alloy film, layer or bulk and resulting surface qualities. Novel processes are employed to spur production and productivity for the new materials.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	RWMC	Draw Des
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 20030116082 A1

AB: There can be provided a silicon single crystal wafer grown according to Czochralski method wherein the whole plane of the wafer is occupied by N region on the outside of OSF generated in a shape of a ring by thermal oxidation treatment and there exists no defect region detected by Cu deposition. Thereby, there can be produced a silicon single crystal wafer according to CZ method, which does not belong to any of V region rich in vacancies, OSF region and I region rich in interstitial silicons, and can surely improve electric characteristics such as oxide dielectric breakdown voltage characteristics or the like under stable manufacture conditions.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	RWMC	Draw Des
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7. Document ID: US 20030053697 A1

AB: Systems and methods are disclosed for processing tubular objects in multi-dimensional images. The processing includes generating representations of tubular objects which enable subsequent analysis. Systems and methods for processing tubular objects in a multi-dimensional image include establishing a seed points in a multi-dimensional image, searching for an extremum point corresponding to a tubular object having a central curve of intensity extrema, and extracting a one-dimensional central track corresponding to the tubular object and extents corresponding to a plurality of cross-sections along the tubular object. A number of embodiments are presented which apply the systems and methods to a variety of imaging applications.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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8. Document ID: US 20020028053 A1

AB: A starting material for producing optical fibers contains metal halides. The refractive index of the optical fiber formed from the starting material is predeterminable by adjusting a partial pressure ratio of a halogen-containing gas mixture. The starting material is produced by mixing halogenated gases into a gas mixture with the desired partial pressure ratio, causing a chemical reaction at a first temperature of the gas mixture with at least metal to form a reaction product, the first temperature being higher than the melting temperature of the reaction product and cooling the reaction product to a second temperature that is below the melting temperature.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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9. Document ID: US 6732595 B2

AB: A method of and system for analyzing the mass flow rate of a fluid flowing in a conduit wherein ultrasonic energy is transmitted along multiple *v* paths in multiple parallel quadrature planes through the fluid, the transit time of the ultrasonic energy through the fluid with and against the flow direction of the fluid is measured, and the flow velocity of the fluid in each quadrature plane is calculated based on the transit time in each quadrature plane. The density of the fluid in each quadrature plane is then determined and quadrature integration of the product of the fluid density and fluid velocity in each quadrature plane is performed to calculate the total mass flow rate of the fluid more accurately by eliminating errors associated with assuming that the density of the fluid in the conduit is uniform.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMIC	Draw Des
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☐ 10. Document ID: US 6690816 B2

AB: Systems and methods are disclosed for processing tubular objects in multi-dimensional images. The processing includes generating representations of tubular objects which enable subsequent analysis. Systems and methods for processing tubular objects in a multi-dimensional image include establishing a seed points in a multi-dimensional image, searching for an extremum point corresponding to a tubular object having a central curve of intensity extrema, and extracting a one-dimensional central track corresponding to the tubular object and extents corresponding to a plurality of cross-sections along the tubular object. A number of embodiments are presented which apply the systems and methods to a variety of imaging applications.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMIC	Draw Des
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☐ 11. Document ID: US 6564587 B2

AB: A starting material for producing optical fibers contains metal halides. The refractive index of the optical fiber formed from the starting material is predeterminable by adjusting a composite of the molten bath. The starting material is produced by mixing halogenated gases into a gas mixture with the desired partial pressure ratio, causing a chemical reaction at a first temperature of the gas mixture with at least metal to form a reaction product, the first temperature being higher than the melting temperature of the reaction product and cooling the reaction product to a second temperature that is below the melting temperature.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMIC	Draw Des
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☐ 12. Document ID: US 6563410 B1

AB: A small footprint power transformer constructed so as to exhibit improved heat dissipation characteristics and an enhanced flow of a cooling medium. The transformer construction achieves small footprint by superimposing the core legs with the windings in vertical relationship. Highly heat conductive plane dissipators are inserted between adjacent finished coil discs and extended beyond the winding structure, terminating in fins arranged to assure maximum heat transfer to a cooling medium flowing therepast resulting in substantial reduction of the temperature rise.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMIC	Draw Des
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☐ 13. Document ID: US 6544357 B1

AB: A new class of light or reactive elements and monophase .alpha.'-matrix magnesium- and aluminum-based alloys with superior engineering properties, for the latter being based on a homogeneous solute distribution or a corrosion-resistant and metallic shiny surface withstanding aqueous and saline environments and resulting from the control during synthesis of atomic structure over microstructure to net shape of the final product, said .alpha.'-matrix being retained upon conversion into a cast or wrought form. The manufacture of the materials relies on the control of deposition temperature and in-vacuum consolidation during vapor deposition, on maximized heat transfer or casting pressure during all-liquid processing and on controlled friction and shock power during solid state alloying using a mechanical milling technique. The alloy synthesis is followed by extrusion, rolling, forging, drawing and superplastic forming for which the conditions of mechanical working, thermal exposure and time to transfer corresponding metastable .alpha.'-matrix phases and microstructure into product form depend on thermal stability and transformation behavior at higher temperatures of said light alloy as well as on the defects inherent to a specific alloy synthesis employed. Alloying additions to the resulting .alpha.'-monophase matrix include 0.1 to 40 wt. % metalloids or light rare earth or early transition or simple or heavy rare earth metals or a combination thereof. The eventually more complex light alloys are designed to retain the low density and to improve damage tolerance of corresponding base metals and may include an artificial aging upon thermomechanical processing with or without solid solution heat and quench and annealing treatment for a controlled volume fraction and size of solid state precipitates to reinforce alloy film, layer or bulk and resulting surface qualities. Novel processes are employed to spur production and productivity for the new materials.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	RMNC	Draw Des
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☐ 14. Document ID: US 6443212 B1

AB: Molds (1) with annular mold parts (2, 3) divided by at least one plane of division (E--E) and forming a plurality of cavities (8) disposed at least substantially radially to a centrifugation axis (A--A), serve for the production of precision castings by centrifugal casting, especially of parts made of materials containing titanium for internal combustion engines, the molds (1) and a casting system being contained in a closed chamber. To automate production, at least one mold part (2, 3) is made to rotate in its own rotational guide, and two mold parts (2, 3) together with the corresponding rotational guides are brought to a closed position for the casting and solidification and to an open position for the removal of the precision castings. When cast, the precision castings are preferably joined together at their radially inward pointing ends by a circumferential ring of the solidified metal and thus a circle of castings can be removed from the opened mold by a manipulating system.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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☐ 15. Document ID: US 6308654 B1

AB: A plasma reactor appropriate for fabrication, especially etching, of semiconductor integrated circuits and similar processes in which the chamber has a top comprising a truncated conical dome and, preferably, a counter electrode disposed at the top of the conical dome. An RF coil is wrapped around the conical dome to inductively couple RF energy into a plasma within the chamber dome. The dome temperature can be controlled in a number of ways. A heat sink can be attached to the outside rim of the dome. A rigid conical thermal control sheath can be fit to the outside of the dome, and any differential thermal expansion between the two is accommodated by the conical geometry, thus assuring good thermal contact. The rigid thermal control sheath can include resistive heating, fluid cooling, or both. Alternatively, a flexible resistive heater can be wrapped around the dome inside the RF coil. The resistive heater includes a heater wire wound in a serpentine path that has straight portions overlying and perpendicular to the RF coil but has bends located away from the RF coil. The path prevents the heater wire from shorting the azimuthal electric field induced by the RF coil and also acts as a Faraday shield preventing capacitive coupling from the coil into the chamber plasma.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KWIC	Draw Des
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